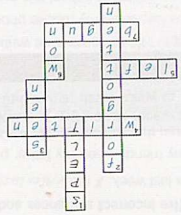


- 12 Rearrange the words and phrases to make sentences. Consolidate
- 1 I haven't finished my homework. *yet* I'll do it tonight.
- 2 We're *still* waiting for the teacher to give us the results.
- 3 Bea had *already* seen the film twice so we went for a pizza instead.
- 4 You want another piece of cake? You've *just/already* eaten three slices!
- 5 I've *just* made some coffee. Would you like some?
- 6 Haven't you phoned Lola *yet*? I thought you'd *just* called her.
- 7 I'd *just* sat down to watch the final when my Dad asked me to help him.
- 8 She *still* hasn't bought anything to wear and the party's tomorrow.
- 11 Complete the sentences with *still*, *yet*, *just* or *already*.
- 1 I haven't finished my homework. *yet*
- 2 We're *still* waiting for the teacher to give us the results.
- 3 Bea had *already* seen the film twice so we went for a pizza instead.
- 4 You want another piece of cake? You've *just/already* eaten three slices!
- 5 I've *just* made some coffee. Would you like some?
- 6 Haven't you phoned Lola *yet*? I thought you'd *just* called her.
- 7 I'd *just* sat down to watch the final when my Dad asked me to help him.
- 8 She *still* hasn't bought anything to wear and the party's tomorrow.
- 12 Rearrange the words and phrases to make sentences.
- There is one word in each sentence that is unnecessary. yet / her phone number / has Ana / still / given you?
- 1 my parents / yet / haven't booked / their holidays / just.
- 2 yet / the government / passed / just / has / a new law.
- 3 she / broken up / told me / still / already / with him / that she'd.
- 4 got that / you've / that / I lent you / still / tennis racket / already.
- 5 she / still / hasn't taken / that book / to the library / just.
- 6 to go out / made plans / I've / on Friday / already / yet.

- 9 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.
- 1 I've had a bicycle *since*. I was five years old.
- 2 It hasn't rained *for* two months.
- 3 We've been waiting *for* nearly an hour.
- 4 I've been studying English *for* five years.
- 5 I've lived here *since* 2006.
- 6 I haven't spoken to Dan *since* last Saturday.
- 7 Tina's been sending text messages *for* the last 20 minutes.
- 8 We've known each other *since* last May.
- 10 Combine the two sentences using the present perfect simple or continuous and *for* or *since*.
- 1 I have these jeans. I bought them last January. *I've had these jeans since last January.*
- 2 Ona lives in Oviedo. She moved there when she was five. *Ona has lived in Oviedo since she was five.*
- 3 Jared plays the electric guitar. He started four years ago. *Jared has been playing the electric guitar for four years.*
- 4 Ellie is reading that book. She started it last Sunday. *Ellie has been reading that book since last Sunday.*
- 5 Kieran works at the sandwich shop. He began six months ago. *Kieran has worked / been working at the sandwich shop for six months.*
- 6 My friend is studying Chinese. She began in September. *My friend has been studying Chinese since September.*

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the list. Use the past simple or the present perfect.
- 1 I *read* a good book when I was on holiday.
- 2 My mum *has been* to New York twice, but she *hasn't been* to Miami.
- 3 I *have wanted* to be a teacher since I was 5 years old.
- 4 My brother *hasn't done* TV, but he *has watched*.
- 5 They *caught* the train at 10 o'clock last night.
- 6 *Did* you *leave* school when you were sixteen?
- 7 Sam *met* Linda three days ago. They *have known* each other for three days.
- 8 Identify the five incorrect sentences and correct them.
- 1 How long do you know your best friend? *I've known him since we were in school.*
- 2 I am here since ten o'clock this morning. *I've been here since ten o'clock this morning.*
- 3 How long have you been at this school? *I've been at this school for three years.*
- 4 I am living in this town all my life. *I've lived in this town all my life.*
- 5 She's worked there for fifteen years. *She's been working there for fifteen years.*
- 6 I don't have this phone for long – only two weeks. *I've had this phone for two years.*
- 7 He lives here for two years. *He's lived here for two years.*

- 8 Choose the correct alternatives.
- 1 Do you hear / Are you hearing / Have you heard the news?
- 2 I'm sorry, I *don't speak* / I'm not speaking / haven't spoken your language.
- 3 Peter *doesn't* phone / isn't phoning / *hasn't* phoned Kalia yet.
- 4 I can't stop to talk now – I go home / I'm going home / have gone home.
- 5 Marco *lives* / is living / *has lived* here since he was twelve.
- 6 Do you have / Are you having / *Have you had* lunch yet?
- 7 Julio *likes* / is liking / has liked playing tennis every day.
- 8 *Have they eaten* / Are they eating / Do they eat there before?
- 9 Complete the crossword with the correct forms of the irregular verbs.
- The present perfect simple
- Across
- 4 I've only ... two pages - is that enough?
- 5 Oh no! I've ... my homework at home.
- 7 Have you ... your driving lessons yet? I started last week.
- Down
- 1 You've ... my name wrong - 'Anna' has two 'n's.
- 2 My dad's ... to make my sandwiches. So I'm making them myself.
- 3 Have you ... *La Sombra del Viento*?
- 6 We've ... every match this season.



WRITING Punctuation

- 1 Write the punctuation marks next to the names.
- 1 question mark ?
2 comma ,
3 full stop .
4 apostrophe ' .
5 speech marks " "
6 brackets ()
7 dash -
8 exclamation mark !

2 Add punctuation to the sentences in the correct positions.

- 1 What time is the english class
What time is the English class?
2 I've never been here before she said
I've never been here before, she said.
3 That was a fantastic film said Jacky
That was a fantastic film, said Jacky.
4 Alvin my sisters husband is a police officer
Alvin, my sister's husband is a police officer.
5 We woke up late about 8 o'clock
We woke up late, about 8 o'clock.
6 Where's Helen's Italian dictionary? asked Fiona
Where's Helen's Italian dictionary? asked Fiona.

3 Read the email. Add punctuation where necessary.

Hi Hannah
How's life? I hope you're enjoying the start of the new year! I just thought I'd write and let you know about a new friend I've made.
Her names Carla and she's from Australia. She's come to this country for a year but I hope she stays longer to learn the language. She's really nice and she's really pretty too.
We've done lots of things together this summer. I've shown her around the city and introduced her to my family and friends. She doesn't speak Spanish very well yet so we usually speak in English. She's invited me to go to Australia next summer to meet her family and visit the country. I hope I can save up enough money to go. It'd be fantastic.
Anyway perhaps you'd like to meet her. How about coffee at my house next Tuesday at 11 am?
Take care
Max

Write

TASK

Write a reply to Max's email telling him about a new friend you've made. Write 120-150 words.



UNIT 1

Memory and experience

READING

1 Choose two words that you would expect to see in a text about memory. Read the text and check.

- Easter friends Greek Japanese marks memorize movie recall rhymes

A woman with an amazing memory

A Scientists at the University of California have spent five years studying a 40-year-old woman who has incredibly strong memories of her past. Given a date, Alison (not her real name) can recall with astonishing accuracy what she was doing on that day and what day of the week it was. Her case is the first of its kind. Scientists have invented a name for it - hyperthymestic syndrome, based on the Greek word *thymos* for 'remembering' and *hyper*, meaning 'more than normal'. Her friends and acquaintances call her 'the human calendar'.
B Alison's case is different from other cases of people with exceptional memories. Some people use rhymes or visual imagery to create associations. By using such techniques, they are able to memorize large amounts of information, like the Japanese man who recited the number pi to 83,831 decimal places in 2005. What makes Alison so remarkable is that she doesn't use any tricks to help her remember things. Her recall is instant and personal, and relates to her own life or to other events that she found interesting.
C Her powers of recollection can be astonishing. In 2003, she was asked to write down the date of Easter for every year from 1980 onwards. She immediately wrote all 24 dates in 10 minutes and included what she was doing on each of those days. All the dates except for one were accurate. The incorrect one was only two days out.
D There are limits to her memory, however. Although she has an almost perfect memory of any given date, she has difficulty learning things by heart and did not always do well in school. In a formal test to measure her autobiographical memory, she got top marks, but she had difficulty organizing and categorizing information.

2 Read the text again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Given a date, means
A when Alison says a date.
B when scientists say a date.
C the date that Alison does the experiment.
D the date when Alison was born.
2 Scientists
A found a Greek word meaning 'human calendar'.
B don't believe that Alison is her real name.
C asked Alison's friends to help them.
D have never seen a similar case to Alison's.
3 Alison
A has a memory like other exceptional people's memories.
B and a Japanese man use a similar technique.
C has a special trick to help her remember information.
D's memory is closely related to personal experience.
4 'Two days out' means
A incorrect by two days.
B two days before the correct day.
C two days after the correct day.
D incorrect on two days.
5 Alison
A always got excellent results at school.
B found it difficult to memorize things at school.
C wasn't very good at remembering life events.
D was good at processing and sorting information.
- 1 Scientists have spent five years *studying* a 40-year-old woman. (study)
2 Some people use visual imagery *to create* (create) associations. (create)
3 They are able *to memorize* (memorize) large amounts of information.
4 She doesn't use any tricks to help her *remember* (remember) things. (learn) things by heart.
5 She has difficulty *learning* (learn) things by heart.
- 1 exactitude (paragraph A) *accuracy*
2 people who know her (paragraph A) *acquaintances*
3 unusually good (paragraph B) *reliable*
4 said from memory (paragraph B) *referred*
5 very surprising (paragraph C) *astonishing*
6 maximum points (paragraph D) *top marks*
- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the bold verbs.
- 1 Scientists have spent five years *studying* a 40-year-old woman. (study)
2 Some people use visual imagery *to create* (create) associations. (create)
3 They are able *to memorize* (memorize) large amounts of information.
4 She doesn't use any tricks to help her *remember* (remember) things. (learn) things by heart.
5 She has difficulty *learning* (learn) things by heart.